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- 7. Raw materials (crude oil) came from Borislav, paraffin oil from Mraznica sic and high-benzine-content oil (without paraffin) from Skhodnitsa. Raw materials and end products were stored in large tanks which were visible from the road leading to Medenitsa.
- 8. In 1946 total production was 18,000 metric tons per month. Products were shipped to all parts of Poland and some exported to the UK and France.

 During World War II the refinery was partially destroyed. As of 1950 the Soviets had rebuilt the refinery to its original state.
- 9. The Galicia refinery, S.A. a refinery for petroleum derivatives, was called such up to 1939. Under the Soviet occupation it was called Plant II of Drohobycz.
- 10. The refinery was located east of Drohobycz on the highway leading to Tustanovitse /sic/. The main entrance, on the highway, was approximately 20 meters
 from a wooden bridge over the Tysmienica River. The bridge connected Drohobycz
 with the village of Mlynki Szkolmikowe. One side of the refinery faced the
 railroad tracks that ran between Drohobycz and Borislav. A passenger discharge
 depot was located to the north and another depot to the south of the refinery.
 The second side of the refinery faced to the Tysmienica River and the third
 to the village of Mlynki Siwkowe. The entire area was approximately three
 square kilometers in size.
- Its equipment consisted of boiler distillation (cld type), pipe-style distillation, high-vacuum distillation (motor oils and asphalt), low-vacuum boiler fractional distillation (machine oils), and cracking distillation (to produce petroleum coke derived from residue of paratfin crude oil). The refinery also redistilled benzine and refined benzine, petroleum, motor oils, and machine oils. Other components of the refinery were: a paraffin refinery, mechanical and scientific laboratories, electric machine shops, and a steam boiler house.
- 12. The electrical power plant had four German AEG steam turbines. In addition to supplying the refinery, the power plant supplied electricity to Drohobycz, Borislav, Mraznica, Tustanovitse, Skhodnitsa, and Truskavets. The steam boiler house had modern boilers constructed and installed by the Zielieniewski firm of Krakov.
- 13. Total personnel employed numbered 350 workers. This included the administrative personnel. The refinery operated on three continuous shifts, with no work stopping for holidays.
- 14. Raw materials (crude oil) came from Borislav, Mraznica, and Skhodnitsa. Raw material and end products were stored in the refinery's large storage tanks which were visible from the railroad. Products were sent to all parts of Poland and exported abroad.
- 15. In 1940 the pipe-style distillation was still in use and although its production capacity was 18,000 metric tens per month, only 9,000 tens were produced. The Cross method, a US patent, was also used for processing oil gas into Cross-type benzine. What had not been destroyed during World War II, the Soviets removed when they retreated. During the German occupation a rebuilding program of the pipe-style distillation was attempted but not completed.

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 in 1946 the Soviets were in the process of completing the rebuilding.

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16. The Karpaty refinery was relatively small in comparison with the Polmin and Galicia refineries. Its equipment was very old. The refinery area was approximately 1/2 square kilometer. Including administrative personnel it employed about 50 workers. It was located just south of the Polmin refinery.

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